THE SOLAR ECLIPSE.

What It Is and Where It Will be Seen.

Scientific Expeditions for Its Therough Observation.

The Eclipses of 1866 and 1842, as Described by Fenimere Cooper and Arago.

Correct Time Table for New York and Vicinity and All Principal Cities of the Country.

The Velocity of Its March Across the Continent.

This day there will occur one of the great pheno mena of nature—a solar eclipse. There was one, an annular eclipse of the sun, on the 11th of February last, but visible only in the southern parts of South visible over the whole United States, on a belt line, the centre of which runs from Alaska to the coast of North Carolina, is a total eclipse, the second and last for this year, and the last of this character visible in this country during the remainder of the present century. The last total eclipse of the san occurred on the 18th of August, 1868, visible from points in Australia, South Africa and Southern Asia, and it will be recollected that a number of European governments sent out scientific expeditions to observe the phenomenon at places touched by the cen-tral line of the passing uinbra, as the astronomers have named the shadow of the moon's disk thrown f the solar eclipse in 1860 that the modern photograph was first applied with success by Mr. the sun in his various stages as the moon passed between him and the earth. Again, in 1866, the process of photography having been much improved, clar collipses and their varying phases were successfully transferred to sensitive plates and pre-served. But a new and still greater invention had been added to the means of science in the course of time. This was the spectroscope, a plain little in-strument, constructed by Professors Bunsen and Kirchhoff, to analyze light, dissect it, as it were, into its component parts and discover the material character of the source from whence it proceeds. This little yet highly important instrument was for the first time used, in the year last named, in connection with improved telescopic and photographic apparatus in the scientific observations of solar eclipse. The results then obtained were greatly surpassed, however, by those gained by the reveral expeditions to Asia and Africa, at Aden and other points, in 1868, where not only correct views were made of the physical appearance of the eclipse, but also the irregular outlines of the sun and moon partially determined and by means of the speciroscope even the nature of these heavenly bodies arrived at to a certain degree. The great discovery which the spectroscope thus enabled the men of science to make was that the component parts of the sun and the moon were the same as those of the earth, and nothing has been found in the prismatic reflection or dissection of the rays of hight which has not also a corresponding ingredient in the earth's composition. And as the spectroscope has been brought to such perfection that the one handred and eighty millionth part of a grain—a quantity the smallness of which is beyond human comprehension—of any substance can be detected and easily discerned in its reflection of light, it is certainly a good assurance for our belief. The total eclipse of this day, being visible over such a large belt of land as stretches from the northwest of the North American Continent to the shortest Schrift Carolina, furnishes an extraordinary opportunity for thorough scientific observations, the results of which are looked forward to by men of science all over the world with unusual interest. Since, in the present utilitarian age, science is no longer the excusive property of the few, but enters largely, as the most progressive and propediting element, into the civilization of mankind, none can doubt that from these observations, properly made use of practical benefits may flow, not only in our enlarged knowledge of astronomical geography of the Sen," be allowed—but also in our better comprehension of the physical elements of the heavening bodies. It will be apparent to all that such knowledge and comprehension cannot fail to exert their useful influence in many ways, and the nearer we bring the starry heavens to us the higher we raise the dignity and nobisity of mankind.

IMPORTANY SCHNITTIC EXPEDITIONS
have been organized by the chief observatories, by the Nautical Alimanac office, by the United States count survey and by wealthy and public-spirited Carolina, furnishes an extraordinary opportunity

Interest and the control of the cont

in well practised with the instrument in making innar photographs.

THE ECLIPSE IN NEW YORK CITY.

In this city and its vicinity it will present the appearance of the accompanying figure at the moment of greatest obscuration:—



The reader should turn towards the sun in the west and hold the paper in a vertical plane, with that part of the figure highest which is marked by the letter A immediately over it. The following particulars of the ectipse have been carefully computed for the latitude and longitude of the New York City Hail. They will also befound accurate enough for places within a few miles of the city. The computations were made at the University of the city of New York, by members of the unitor class, as part of their astronomical course. But the results obtained by the class have been verified by the separate computations of the professor of astronomy, using first the same process taught to the class, and secondly the formule and contents published in the American Naulcal Almanac. The two different methods gave results agreeing within four and a half seconds of time, which is far within the limits of accuracy with which it is practicable to predict an eclipse on account of the

unavoidable errors of the solar and lunar tables employed in the prediction. The results are:— Beginning of eclipse, 5h. 12m. 39s. F. M., City Hall, mean time. st obscuration, ch. Sm. 39s. P. M., City Hall,

ean time. End of eclipse, 7h. 0m. 46s. P. M., City Hall, mean

mean time.

End of eclipse, th. om. 46s. P. M., City Hall, mean time.

The sun's diameter being divided into twelve digits, 10 d-10 digits will be covered at greatest obscuration.

Where the observer's position is elevated surfeiently to overcome the obstructions of the surrounding bundings, and of the Failsade Heights in the West, he may see the sun entirely free from the moon's disk, about five minutes before the setting of that point on the sun's limb, at which the last contact with the moon's limb takes place.

What is the passage of the moon between the sun and the carth. Astronomers have classified eclipses into three distinct degrees—partial, annular and total. A partial eclipse is when the moon's disk covers but a part of the sun; an annular eclipse occurs when the moon's disk covers the sun, leaving an annulus or ring of the latter visible around him, and at a total eclipse the entire disk of the sun is covered out of sight. An eclipse assumes either one of the first or last of the above phases in proportion as the observer may be nearer or farther from the focal line. Thus, while the eclipse to-day will be total on the lime aiready mentioned above, it will be not partial at certain distances to the north and sount of it. An annular eclipse occurs under the following circumstances:—The smallest value of the length of the moon's shadow is 3.7.0 semi-diameters of the earth, and the greatest distance of the moon from the earth is 6.82 semi-diameters. Should the moon interpose between the earth. In this case the sun will not be totainy obscured from any point of the earth, but will present the planeomenon of a ring of light or an annular eclipse of the sun and moon happens at a time when these values occurs the planeomenon of a ring of light or an annular eclipse of the moon's shadow will had already described, occurs when a conjunction of the sun and moon happens at a time when the ength of the shadow and the distance of the moon's the least, is estimated at about 150 miles.

The breadth of the sun and mo

and his own emotion at the moment, when the sun was totally obscured and darkness reigned:—

I was recalled by a familiar and insignificant incident, the dull trainp of hoofs on the village bridge. A few cows, believing that night had overtaken them, were coming homeward from the wiid open pastures about the village. And no wonder the kindly creatures were deceived; the darkness was now much deeper than the twilight which usually turns their faces homeward; to the previous night, and the coolness was so as at any hour of the previous night, and the coolness was so as a my hour of the previous night, and the coolness was so as a my hour of the previous night, and the coolness was so as a my hour of the previous night, and the coolness was so as a my hour of the previous night, and the collection of the buildings of the little town were swallowed up in the darkness. The absence of the usual light in the decilings rendered the obscurity still more impressive. All labor had ceased, and the bushed voices of the people only broke the aboults stillness by suidoud whispering tones. "Whisk The whilppowill" whispered a friend near me, and at the same moment, as we listened in profound since, we distinctly heard from the easiern bank of the river the wild, plaintive note of that soiltary bird of night sowly reveated at intervasa. The song of the sommer birds, so full in June, had entirely ceased for the last half hour. A bat came litting about sufficient number of stars were now visible, though not in sufficient number of the sommer birds, so full in June, had entirely ensued for the last half hour. A bat came litting about the soil of the properties of the sound of the properties of the sound of the properties of the properties of the sound of the properties of the sound of the properties of the sound of the properties of the properties of the sound of the properties of the sound of the sound of the properties of the sound of the sound of the sound o

creat, the mountains, the valley and the lake with their glowing, genial touch.

There was another grand movement as the creasent of the sun reappeared, and the moon was actually seen steering her course through the rold. Yenus was still shining britiantly. "Men who witness any extraordinary spectacle together are apt, in after times, to find a pleasure in conversing on its impressions. But I do not remember to have ever heard a single being freely communicative on the subject of his individual feelings at the most solemn moment of the edipses. It would seem as if sensations were around too closely connected with the constitution of the spirit to be irreverently and familiarly discussed. I shall only say that I have passed a varied and eventful life, that it has been my fortune to see earth, heavens, occan and man in most of their aspectas; but never have I beheld any speciacle which so plainly manifested the majorty of the Creator or so forcibly taught the lesson of humility to man as a total colipse of the sun.

ARAGO ON THE ECLIPSE OF 1852.

seplainly manifested the majesty of the Greator or so forcibly taught the lesson of humliky to man as a total celipse of the sun.

ARAGO ON THE ECLIPSE OF 1842.

In the year 1842 a total eclipse occurred in Europe. It was carefully observed and beautifully described by Arago, the great French astronomer. His point of observation was Ferpittann, in the south of France. The following interesting extract from his account is worthy of perusal:—

Retween the commencement of the eclipse and the time which closely preceded the total desappearance of the sun we emarked nothing worthy of record in the countenances of the numerous speciators. But when the sun, narrowed to a more line, began to throw over the horizon but a faint light, an azriety spread through the whole crowd; each man felt impelled to communicate his impressions to his neighbor. Then began a dull roar, like that of a distant sea after a tempest. The poles became indice in proportion to the period of the celipse as sharply as did the pendulum of our astronomical clock. The phenomenon, in its magnificence, had triumphed over the resiensures of youth over the frivolity which certain men take for a sign of superiority, and over the noisy indifference of which the soldiers ordinarily make their boast. A profound calm relgned, too, in the air; even the birds ceased their songs. After a solemn waiting of about two unisues dierration transports of joy, frantic applaints salited, with the same accord, the same spontaneity, the real-pearance of the bras sour rays.

THE ECLIPSE TO-DAY—THE VELOCITY OF THE

Fannic appearies calisted, with the same accord, the same protained, the reappearance of the irel solar rays.

The ECLEYEE TO-DAY—THE VELOCITY OF THE SHABOW.

The effect of the eclipse to-day and the velocity of the shadow as it will sweep over the surface of the earth is thus described:—

The rays of light coming from the extreme borders of the sun's spherical body in straight lines and without previously represented to the control of the moor is much smaller globe, or on the outer borders of the moor is much smaller globe, or on the outer borders of the moor is much smaller globe, or on the outer borders of the moor is much smaller globe, or on the outer borders of the moor much smaller globe, or on the outer borders of the moor earth that is, on the occasion of an endough the that is dear the witnessed to-day, of course, the opaque nody of the moon east out all the light from this come between her over sphere and the vortex. This come reaches to the magnetic surface of the earth; and! I it were a material, solid body, it would plerce down towards the earth's centre so far that the section of the come by the earth's surface forms nearly a circle of about 140 miles in diameter. All persons and places within the limits of this circular section of the moon's conical shadow at the unusued and surface and places of a fight. The outer of the carth's surface for the moon is figure at the unusued and surface and remode darkness, seek the nearest places of shelter and remode darkness, seek the shadow of 140 miles in diameter, does not remain innovement as many part of the carth's surface; for the moon is figure around the earth in the orbit from west to east with the velocity of about farty-four niles per minute, or nearly three visits and the shadow of 140 miles dameter, sweeps over the earth's curved surface with an increased velocity of about farty-four niles per minute, or nearly three quariers of a mile every second of time. Hence the whole circular shadow, of 140 miles dameter, sweeps over the earth's curved sur

THE COURSE OF THE ECLIPSE IN THE UNITED THE COURSE OF THE ECLIPSE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Mr. A. N. Skinner, of the Dearborn Observatory of Chicago, has prepared the following exact statement of the course of the colipse across the North American Continent, the places which he in the track of the snadowy cone of the moon, and also a time-table, giving the bours and minutes of its beginning and end at the principal cities touched. The following are his calculations:—

The partial shadow of the moon first touches the earth in longitude weal from Washington 198 degrees, and north latitude 57 degrees. The unairs, or the total shadow, touches the earth in longitude less degrees. In other words, at the first of these localities his dark body of the moon is seen to fough the sun earlier than at any place, just as the smin seen to fough the son earlier than at any place, just as the smin seen to wholly obsecure the sun whap the sun's centre is in the horizon. The

Hanover county. The Northern Limit of the Umbru-Or total shadow, passes near the following places in Iowa:—Forrest City, Winnebage county, just outsite; Mason City, Cerro Gordo county, just outsite; Clear Lake City, quite near the line; Clarksville, Butter county, just outside; Clear Plais, Black Hawk county, lastide; Independence Buchanan county, outside; Anamosa, Jones county, outside: Wolcott, Scott county, lastide; Dav

TIME TABLE.

The following table displays the times of begining and ending at the places mentioned. ovidence, R. I...
trord, Conn...
Haven, Conn...
to, N. Y.

REHARKABLE CASE OF DROWNING.

A Row on Board a Steamship-One of the Combatants Falls Overboard and Is

remains of Richard Backhouse, a seaman belonging on board the steamship City of Limerick, ne having met his death through drowning in a rather remark able manner. The deceased quarrelled about some morning, with one of his mates, named Daniel Brown. as they were going on board the steamer. Back-house struck Brown at the gangway, and followed him to the forward gangplank, where he again as-saulted Brown, the recoil making him tumble over-board, when he struck heavily on a fender floating in the water, sustaining a severe injury in the head,

board, when he struck heavily on a fender floating in the water, sustaining a severe injury in the head, and was drowned before he could be aided. The following evidence was elicited before the jury:— James McGiven, a seaman on board the steamship Newada, testified that at the time of the disturbance he was on the dock in company with the deceased, the prisoner and one or two others of the crew of the City of Limerick, they having left a drinking saloon in Charlton street a few minutes before; while in the saloon the party had something to drink, none of them being intoxicated, though a little noisy and urbulent; when midnight arrived they all left the saloon, and there was no quarrel except a dispute about the payment for drinks between Lawrence Cammings and Robert Mariow; as the deceased and Brown started to go up the after gangway they had sharp words in relation to the dispute, Hackhome finally running back on the dock where he took off his coat and enablenged Brown to fight; Brown declined the challenge by advice of the witness and went on board the steamer; the deceased then followed him, declaring that he would have it out with Brown on board; Brown was overtaken on the forward deck, when the deceased struck him; both men clinched and struggled until they reached the forward gangway, when they fell, being soon after separated; the deceased then stepped back a pace or two and fell down the gangway; the prisoner only struck the deceased once and did not knock him overboard; witness saw two men jump in after deceased. Lawrence Curamings, a fireman on board of the steamship Limerick, testified that the deceased and the prisoner began quarrelling all of a sudden as they started to go over the gangplank; witness at tempted to stop them fighting, the deceased had failen overboard.

Robert Mariow, another of the steamer's crew, testified that he saw the beginning of the quarrel and

Robert Marlow, another of the steamer's crew, testified that he saw the beginning of the quarrel and preceded the two ment to the forecastle; he saw the deceased strike frown at the gamplank as he turned around to see what the gamplank as he turned around to see what the gamplank as he turned around to see what the gamplank as he turned around to see what the problem was; Brown remarked, "I did not think you would do that, Dick;" the deceased rephed, "Yes I did and will do it again;" when they reached the forward gampway, Backhouse agan struck Brown, the blow having the effect to make both men stagger, the deceased failing over the gampway into the river; Brown did not strike the deceased as her as witness could see.

Robert Carson, one of the shipmates of Brown, was also examined and corroborated the evidence already elicited.

Charles Russell, second officer on board the steamship City of Lamerics, testified that he knew nothing about the disturbance which led to the death of deceased, as he was in oed at the time; when the deceased fell overboard, there was a long fender floating in the water to keep the ship from the dock; he must have received injuries by the fait.

Dr. John Beach testified that he had examined the remains of deceased, and found a sovere cut of fracture on the head; in his opinion the deceased had been rendered partially insensible by this injury, clise he would not have been drowned.

The jury rendered a verdet that the deceased came to his death by a fail over the gangway of the steamer City of Limerick, and they fully exonerated the prisoner, hangle Brown, from all participation in the struggle which led to the fait.

Brown was accordingly discharged from castody. The steamer City of Limerick then received her men again, and endeavored to make up for the two nours' delay caused by the unvestigation by at once departing from the dock for Europe. Robert Marlow, another of the steamer's crew, tes-tified that he saw the beginning of the quarrel and

NEW YORK CITY.

THE COURTS.

UNITED STATES COMMISSIONERS' COURT.

Alleged Presentation of False Pay Rolls—Examination of General Thomas W. Eagan, a Custom House Weigher.

Before Commissioner Osborn.

The United States vs. Thomas W. Eagan.—Defendant, a Custom House weigher, was arrested a few days ago on a charge of defrauding the government by the presentation of fraudulent pay roils. His examination was commenced this yesterday morning and the following evidence was takes:—

THE TESTIMONY.

James S. Fuller, an auditor in the onice of the Surveyor of the Custom House, testified—The pay rolls of the weigher's department were presented to myself to audit and examine; they were sworn to be fore me; the oath made to the pay rolls fore me; the oath made to the pay rolls was the only evidence of their correctness; that pay roll, July 1, 1889 (paper shown witness), was presented to me and sworn to by Thomas W. Eagan before me as a notary public; the pay rolls of July 8, 15, 22 and 29 were also sworn to before me by Mr. Eagan; each one was presented to me personally; he usually came to my desk with his roll and I administered the oath; by custom the weigher is the proper person to present the pay rolls; I sudited all of the pay rolls shown me; after I audited the pay rolls I put them on the desk of the Deputy Surveyor, J. L. Benedict; these rolls are endorsed by nim as approved.

Cross-examined—I know Mr. Eagan personally; had never discovered that the pay rolls were fraudulent; the rolls were sworn to before me and I examined them simply to see if they were carried out correctly.

Rectirect—After the rolls are approved in the Sur-

amined them simply to see it shelf were correctly.

Re-direct—After the rolls are approved in the Surveyor's Office they are sent to the Auditor of the Collector's Office.

Clarence M. Buel testified—Have been in the employ of Mr. Eagan in various capacities in his weighing department; was so employed in July last, and knew the men he employed during that month; it did not know any such man in his employ as Joseph Naire.

Natre.

To the commissioner—There were sometimes fif-teen and sometimes twenty men in his employ; I knew the name of every man in his employ from

teen and sometimes twenty men in his employ; it knew the name of every man in his employ from week to week.

To the District Attorney—I did not know L. Morrissey; I knew J. H. B. Jenkins; saw him with letters in Mr. Eagan's private office; never saw him do any other work; saw him with letters on two or three different days; I worked up to the 22d of July; I did not know P. Mentz; I know Edward Costello; in ever saw him do any work; Costello is a liquior dealer on Eightin avenue; (showing witness pay roll of July 1, 1369) the following persons whose names are on this pay roll I did not see work:—J. D. Harrington, Joseph Naire; these are all I find upon this pay roll; (roll July 8 shown witness) did not see Joseph Naire, J. H. B. Jenkins or P. Mentz work; (roll July 13) did not see Jonkins or Naire work; (roll July 22) did not see Edward Costello or C. Hovey work; I made particular efforts to find out who were employed by Mr. Eagan from the 1st to 22d of July; I canvassed the district from Thirty-fourth street to Gouverner slip and inquired the names of all the men in Eagan's employ; I took notes of what I learned; there were no men that I saw employed in that district whose names I didn't learn.

Cross Examined—My business while in Eagan's

fourth street to Gouverneur shp and indured the names of all the men in Eagan's employ; I took notes of what I learned; there were no men that I saw employed in that district whose names I didn't learn.

Cross Examined—My business while in Eagan's employ was tailying coal; I was chassed as a haborer and was paid forty cents an hour; I was employed two days and a haif in Eagan's district in the month of June before Eagan was appointed; was not connected with a particular gang of men; I weigned various kinds of merchantise while in Eagan's employ, Mr. Eagan's district is from pier 51 as far up as New York extends; while I was engaged in tailying coal nobody was engaged with me; nearly all the men of the district worked with me at different times; from June to July I was not engaged four or five week days and all the Sundays; there were several hours on days that I had no duties to perform in the district; while I was engaged all the men were not engaged with me at any time; I know from the pay-roil that all the men whose names are on it did not work and could not work without my knowledge; I was relieved from duty the 22d and I hung around the office for eight or nine days and was not called upon to go to work; Mr. Wikes, the assistant foreman, employed me; sometimes Mr. Wikes paid me and sometimes Frank Webb, the foreman; I receipted for my money in blank before I got It; it was the rule in that district wolle I was employed there for the men to sign their receipts in blank; as usual; I never had any dealings directly with Mr. Eagan; I reported the observations I made concerning the number of men in Eagan's district of Mr. Braain; I never had any dealings directly with Mr. Eagan; I reported the observations I made concerning the number of men in Eagan's district to Mr. Braain, a special agent of the Treasury during Mf. Carr's time; I communicated with Mr. Boutel, and Colonel Howe seat in the; I was never paid anything for my services except as a labore; Colonel Howe sent me to Colonel Eagan to get employment; I

in the Custom House, testified—I paid the five pay rolls shown me; one of them I paid to Mr. Eagan himself, and I am not positive that I did not pay all of them.

Charles E. Booth testified—I am employed as bookkeeper and cierk of General Eagan; have been in the employ of Eagan from the time Eagan came; as bookkeeper I knew the men employed in that district; Joseph Natre was not to my knowledge employed during the month of July last; James McGee was employed there; he was employed, as near as I can recollect, during the past three or four weeks; L. Morrissey, J. H. B. Jenkins, P. Mentz and Edward Costello were not employed, so far as I know; I have seen J. H. B. Jenkins at our office in Grand street; I do not know what he was doing; he was up in the General's private office; I don't know any such men as Naire, Morrissey and Mentz; I know Costello, but don't know what his business is; I know all the men employed in that district. Cross-examined—I was first employed in this district last fall under Mr. Carr; the books I kept pertained to weighing merchandise; they had nothing to do with the names of the lacorers; I did not keep the time of the men and had nothing to do with the names of the lacorers; I did not keep the time of the men and had nothing to do with the men of; never saw General Eagan pay off the men; so far as my observation went Mr. Wilkes, the assistant forceman, kept the Ime; the time was reported to him by the foreman of each gang; the foreman being employed that I did not know of it within twenty-lour or forty-eight hours; a new man could not possibily be employed and mingle with the men miles all this time; I never knew of a new man being employed; I was on daty every day at the office all this time; I never signed the roll but in blank; I once heard General Eagan say that the proper way was to not sign the roll until the time was entered, and that was the way it must be done after that time; the pay rolls were not in the handwriting of Mr. Eagan; they were made out by Webb.

Adjourned to ten o

Arrest of an Alleged Murderer. The United States vs. J. H. Platt.—Detendant was a major in the rebel army, and was arrested Thursday night on a charge of having on the 4th of October last, while a prisoner at Jefferson, Texas, in company with several others who were under guard of United States soldiers, killed three of the guard and made his escape. He was also charged with treason in the affidavit upon which the warrant was issued for his arrest. Four of his confederates are now in custody in Texas. Platt, it is alleged, was the leader of the movement for escape. At the time of his arrest he was in this city, and was found in Fourth street, near Washington square. He was brought before the Commissioner yesterday, and was held for examination on Monday next. day night on a charge of having on the 4th of Octo-

the address of Ellen Berry. Her examination was set down for Monday next.

SUPREME COURT-CHAMBERS.

Application for Alimeny.
Before Judge Ingraham.
Victorine Steinhaueser vs. John A. Steinhaueser.—
This was a motion to discharge the defendant from This was a motion to discharge the defendant from imprisonment on an attachment against him issued for non-payment of alimony to his wife. It appears that he has gone over to New Jersey since he obtained a decree of divorce from the maintain and married another woman, with whom he is now living in two States—namely, that of matrimony and that of limois. His discharge is asked for on the ground that he has no means, and is resisted on the ground that he has no means, and is resisted on the ground that, having married another wife, whom he is presumed to support, and having gniered into such marriage contract in violation of the decree, which forbids such marriage, he is able and ought to support his first wife.

The Juage took the papers and reserved decision. For plaintif, Charles Wehle; for defendant, Win. E. Smith.

Decisions.

By Judge Ingraham. Beach vs. The Mayor of New York et al. - Motion granted.

Herchbach et al. vs. Kelsburg et al.—Motion denied,

Herchbach et al. vs. Keisburg et al.—Motion denied, costs to abide event.

In the Matter of the Application of Duff et al. for Order, de.—Reference orders.

Marshal et al. vs. Hewell.—Motion denied with ten dollars costs.

Walton et al. vs. Williams et al.—Motion granted. In the Matter of the Petition of Lydia Beebe.—Motion granted.

National Citizens' Bank of New York vs. Baack.—Motion granted.

Greyer vs. Sheehan.—Motion granted.

Murphy vs. McMullen.—Motion granted.

Williams vs. McWilliams.—Motion granted.

Schoeman et al. vs. The Same.—Motion granted.

The Same vs. The Same.—Motion granted.

Leonard vs. Syks.—Motion granted on payment of costs. Motion to be heard at September term.

Wakeman vs. Williams et al.—Motion granted.

SUPERIOR COURT-SPECIAL TERM.

The Fenian Fund Case in a New Form-Th Lawyers Looking Out for Their Fees. Before Judge McCunn. Mr. Guernsey, counsel for some of the bondholders

n this case, appeared before Judge McCunn yes in this case, appeared occurs and account year terrlay morning and presented an order to show cause why he should not be paid his counsel fees out of the Fenian money in the hands of the receiver. Judge McCunn—I do not want to do anything in this matter too hastily. I will see about it, and see how much you ought to have. Application for a Habens Corpus Under Pe-

culiar Circumstances.
Mr. James D. McClellan appeared before the court and asked for the issuance of a writ of habeas corpus and asked for the Issuance of a writ of habeas corpus on the following statement of facts:—On the night of the 2d of this month one Michael Brady was assaulted by one william Higgins in the cigar store of Said Higgins, corner of Broome and Sullivan streets, and dangerously shot through the chin and jaw. Both parties were arrested and on the tollowing morning brought before Justice Ledwith, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, when, for some reason, Brady refused to make a compilatint, and the Justice committed both parties on a charge of disorderly conduct, requiring them to find bail in \$1,000 cach. On Wednesday last Higgins formshed the required bail, while Brady was sent to Biackweil's Island, suffering from his wounds. Judge McCunn said he would hear the case to-morrow morning. The Charges by the Sheriff upon Attach-

ments. Before Judge McCunn.

Wooster vs. Wetd and Others. - This case, heretofore reported in the HERALD, was an application to settle cuting two write of attachment upon the goods of the defendants. The plaintiff objected to the charges made by the Sheriff, as illegal and excrobitant, and appealed to the Court, under the provisions of the Code, to adjust the amount. The Sheriff now abandoned the claim against the plaintiff, having received from the defendants in the suit the legal charges.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Befere Recorder Hackett. The only case disposed of yesterday was a charge of larceny, preferred against Elizabeth Begley, who

on the 23d of July stole a set of curtains from Mrs. Sarah Monell. She was convicted of petty larceny and sent to the Penitentary for three months. The jury was discharged for the term, the Grand Jury of the Oyer and Terminer falling to bring in bills for this court to act upon.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

THE WEATHER YESTERDAY .- The following record will show the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours in comparison with the cor-

announce that if the weather be fine there will be music on the Mall at the Park this alternoon, com-mencing at four o'clock.

Accident on the Hudson River Railroad.—

Charles Morgan, of No. 254 West Thirty-second street, was yesterday thrown under a car of the Hudson liver Railroad, at the corner of Eleventh avenue and Fifty-first street, and had a leg fright-fully mutilated. He was removed to Bellevue flos-THE ALLEGED ENGLISH FORGERS .- Superintendent

England announcing the departure of an officer with the necessary papers to secure the extradition of the alleged forgers, Harwood and Hutcher, held at the Central Office. No further details as to the offence alleged to have been committed were received.

SERIOUS CASUALTIES YESTERDAY .- John Graham. of No. 541 West Fortleth street, was run over and or No. 341 west Foresten street, was run over and very seriously injured by a truck. John G. Eggleston, of No. 4 Marcy street, Brooklyn, while crossing Roosevelt street ferry, was atruck by a whiffletree and sustained severe injuries. Owen McDermot was sent to hospital from Harlem bridge, where he bad a leg badly crushed in the "draw."

THE WRONG PASSENGER AROUSED.—About half-

THE WRONG PASSENGER AROUSED.—About haifpast nine o'clock yesterday morning the Superintendent of Police was a passenger on a Third avenue car. At the corner of Canai street and the Bowery car No. 16 of the Canai and East Broadway line attempted to cross, when both drivers whipped up their horses to make the crossing. There came very near being a serious collision. The Superintendent sprang from the Third avenue car to the other, when the conductor of the latter got into an altercation with him. Mr. Kennedy setzet him by the neck and turned him over to officer Dolan, of the Fourteenth precinct, with orders to take him to headquarters. On the Superintendent's arrival there, between eleven and tweive, he roundly lectured the man and ordered him about his business.

Minor Inquests.—The body of an unknown man

MINOR INQUESTS .- The body of an unknown man was recovered yesterday from the East river, near pler 26, being subsequently removed to the Morgue for Inquest by Coroner Rollins. Margaret Killalee, of No. 10 Downing street, died yesterday very suddenly from unknown causes. Coroner Rollins was notified. The remains of an unknown woman were found yesterday in the East river, near Twenty-first street, and taken to the Morgue. Mrs. Ann O'Conner, aged sixty, a native of Ireland, and residing at 71 Washington street, dropped dead yesterday in Rector street from heart disease. Coroner Keenan heid an inquest. An unknown woman died suddenly at 510 West Twenty-eighth street yesterday from unknown causes. Coroner Rollins was duly notified.

lius held an inquest yesterday over the remains of Mrs. Mary O'Nell, aged twenty-nine, who committed Mrs. Mary O'Nell, aged twenty-nine, who committed suicide at 223 Third avenue by swallowing Paris greea. The deceased had been of intemperate habits and often threatened to seek a suicidal death when in her cups. When her husband returned home on Thursday he found his wife intoxicated, so he put her to bed in one room, while he retired in another. During the high he awoke by the noise of some one failing out of bed, and discovered the deceased on the floor of her room in a dying condition. A saucer containing a spoon and some Paris green was found on the table, and Mary admitted that she had swallowed the poison. A bottle of laudanum was also found in the room. The Jury rendered a verdict of suicidal death, as was shown by the evidence addiced.

number of new names were proposed for member-ship. The Committee on Gymnasiums reported-through Mr. J. Lawrence Hutton, that favorable arthrough Mr. J. Lawrence Hatton, that favorable arrangements could be made for the permanent location of the clun at Louis W. Maires!, No. 20 St. Mark's place, and at John wood's, the place of the meeting. By a vote the latter place was chosen, and there the club will speedily get to work to be in readiness for the "fall games and exhibitions," such as it will be remembered were given on the 11th of last November at the skating rink on Third avenue and Sixy-fourth street. By the 1st of next month the club will be furly domiclied in its new locality. The committee to inquire into the qualifications of applicants for membership, consisting of Messrs. John H. Van Wyck and P. A. Cartis, Jr., was increased by the addition of Mr. Charties A. Watson. Mr. Francis Kuney, on behalf of the Committee on Outdoor Grounds and Waters, reported favorably on grounds at Ninety-second street and East river, and also at 120th street and East river, but no decision was reached. Messrs. W. E. Van Wyck, George Boahr, F. Kinner, J. R. Babcock, David G. Dorrian, C. A. Watson and H. E. Buermeyer were appointed a committee to revise the constitution and by laws of the club to meet its present requirements. The club then adjourned.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

ALLEGED FALSE PRETENCES .- Jacob Smith, lately n the employ of Mr. Horace J. Farrington, was yes terday arrested on a charge of false pretences in obterday arrested on a charge of false presences in ou-taining uphoistery goods of the value of \$239.75. from the establishment of Charles M. Foster, No. 206. Canal street, under pretence of having been sent for the same by Mr. Farrington. Upon an affidavit setting forth the above facts the accused was held by Judge Kelly, at the Tombs, to answer the charge. ACCUSED OF STEALING GLASSWARE.—A man giv-

Accused of Stealing Glassware.—A man giving his name subsequently as Henry T. Rooney yesterday employed Howard E. Smith, a cartman, to convey three packages of glassware from No. 49 Murray street to No. 35 New Bowery. After starting with the load Smith suspected the goods might have been stolen, and, returning to 49 Murray street, found his suspicions to be correct, and thereupon Rooney was arrested. The prisoner was taken before Judge Kelly, at the Tombs, and committed for examination.

ALLEGED SWINDLING .- Ludwig Levine, a German ALLEGED SWINDLING.—Ludwig Lovine, a German Jew, who was arrested some time since on a charge of being concerned in a confidence transaction, was yesterday brought before Justice Shandley, charged with an offence of a similar character. The compainant, Moses Harnot, or No. 47 East Broadway, stated that on the 20th of June the prisoner, in company with one Harry Beck, entered the store and offered for sale a quantity of linen which they said they had received from Europe, and for which they said they had received from Europe, and for which they saked \$100, at the same time stating that its real value was very much more. Barnot declined to purchase, but he was asked to smell of the goods, and after placing his nose to the linen he became so dizzy and confused that he was personaded to pay the money asked. The goods were found to be almost worthless. Levine gave bail to answer.

Daring Turket of Money.—A well dressed and

genteel looking young man, giving his name as Joseph Wood, was yesterday arraigned before Justice Shandley, at Essex Market Police Court, on a charge of stealing a large sum of money in a very the Shahnley, at Essex Marker Police Court, on a very daring manner. Mr. Hayward, who does business as a provision dealer at Nos. 49 and 51 Pirst street, stated that during his absence from his place of business at dinner hour three young men entered his store and commenced a conversation with the man who had been left in charge of the premises. One of the trio brought is note addressed to a Mr. Clevesiand (who is a son-in-law to Hayward), and while taking with the other two visitors the young man wood went towards the desk. When the clerk looked round he noticed wood opening the desk, and on looking into it he saw that a quantity of parcels of fractional currency had been removed therefrom. He laid hold of Wood and took from his pockets several bundles of stamps and a check, of the total vaine of \$372. Just at this time Mr. Hayward entered, and being informed of the circumstance spoke to the prisoner, when, as alieged, he admitted the theft, pleaded for mercy, and produced the key with which he had opened the desk. The other two men had by this time disappeared. Wood was detained until officer Petti, of the seventeenth precinct, came in and arrested him. The envelope addressed to Mr. Cleveland was opened and found to contain only a blank sheet of paper. When brought before Ju tice Shandley the young man professed entire ignorance of the affair. He was locked up until this morning, when

OUARANTINE.

Another Death from Yellow Fever-The Ven sels from Rio Janeiro, St. Domingo and Key

West Ominous.
There have been no new arrivals of vessels with relief have been no new arrivals of vessels with yellow fever on board since Monday last. Dr. Reid, the Deputy Health Officer, is, however, in pos-session of certain ominous information relative to the departure of several vessels for this port from various Southern ports where Yellow Jack is having everything his own way, and it is quite likely under the circumstances that before the month of August has come to a close the health officers will have their has come to a close the health officers will have their hands Inil. The reports from Key West, St. Domingo and all along the Rio Grande are very bad, and indicate that yellow fever and cholera are prevailing in those parts to aimost an unprecedented extent. Of course vessels coming from ports in those vicinities are to undergo more than usual inspection on their arrival here.

Information has also been received to the effect that the United States Consuls at Cape Caibarien, tuba, refuse to give bills of health to vessels leaving there for the United States, owing to the epidemics which prevail in the neighborhood of the ports of departure.

which prevail in the neighborhood of the petersparture.

The arrivals from Rio Janeiro still indicate the prevalence of yellow fever in that quarter. The brig
Schlump-zu-Lulle, sixty-four days from there, just
arrived, reports that she had to leave one of her
crew in hospital at Rio. The bark Nyborge, also at
quararrine, left her mate in hospital at the same
place. It is believed that the men left behind were
ill of yellow fever.

John Noyes, the second mate of the bark Gertrude,
which arrived from Matanzas on the 3d Inst.

COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Special Meeting of the Commission gation of the Hogan-Van Ness Affair—Sharp Criticism by Mr. O'Gorman.

A special meeting of the Commissioners of Emi-gration was held yesterday afternoon. Messrs. Hall and Kalbueisch, the Mayors of New York and Brook-lyn, and ex officio members of the Commission, were also present. The chief object of the meeting was to investigate the late fisticuman performances in which Judge Hogan and Mr. Van Ness, both agents of rival railroad lines, lately engaged on Broadway, near Bowling Green, to the great delight of the spectators. Mr. Loutrel was for a thorough and fair investigation, hoping that each party would be afforded an opportunity to clear himself. Mr. kichard O'Gorman said that he thought the only question before the Board was the confirmation of Mr. Van Ness as a recognized agent in Castie Garden of his railway company. As to the difficulty between him and dudge flogan Mr. O'Gorman said the Board had no authority to raise an investigation, since it was a personal affair only between them and had no connection with their outless at Castie Garden. He was opposed to the confirmation of Mr. Van Ness, as that gentieman had formerly been suspended because he had sold railway tickes in Europe, which practice is detrimental to the best interests of the emigrants. Mr. Smith was of a different opinion. The two persons concerned represented two great companies which transport very many emigrants to the West, and he believed it the duty of the Board, in order to protect these people, to investigate the which Judge Hogan and Mr. Van Ness, both agents West, and he believed it the duty of the Board, in order to protect these people, to investigate the affair in order to judge of the character of the two. Mayor Hall denied the jurisdiction of the Board to go into this investigation, and after some further debate he moved that the previous resolution for an investigation be rescinded. The motion was seconded by Mr. O'Gorman and unanimously carried. A motion of Mr. O'Gorman that the two Mayors be added to the committee to investigate the abuses at Castie Garden was afterwards withdrawn, and the Board adjourned.

Found street, near Washington square. It was beit for examination models preserved and the square properties the Commissioner shields.

The Duties States as D. E. Lecher and C. L. Lecher. Defendants, who have a rectifying establishment at No. 161 Washington street, were examined yesterday on a charge of redilling barries on which there were revenue stamps with distilled sprits. Robert Hust, an assistant assessor, testified to going there on the Son to Juy and noting forty or first year the which it of the purpose of gauging them. Defendants which it of the purpose of gauging them. Defendants were held to wast the action of the Cran Jury.

The United States as D. Lecher. The United States are and C. L. Lecher. Hust, an assistant assessor, testified to going there was no easily an electron of the cran that is a size of the states of the state with the state of the s